NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near Sixth

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Bros

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

STRINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—Mr. KENNEDY'
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT—THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND. DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Browlersy. - PROPESSOR HAREE

CLINTON HALL, Aster place -VALESTINE VOURDER IS SIS ORIGINAL EXPERTALMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS 335 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Structure Entrain-tents, Shring, Dakeing and Burlesques—Cendrillo: PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel - In THEIR SOURS, DANCES BOOKS, TRICTIES, BURLESCUES, &c. SCHMITT WITH A Y-HOTE

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOURE, 20 BOWETT. -- COMMISSION MINISTRALIAT, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT TO ... A REBUGANS IN TURKEY.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-is a Vaniet of Light app languages Enventainments, Corys on Ballet, 40, The Wester Boys of Ireland. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn -ETHIOPIAN MIN

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. -ETHIOPIAN

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corpor of Grand and Cresby streets, -Great Masonio Fair in Am or the Hall, and Astlow Fend. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Brown The Ory-Hydrogen Microscop CASTORS WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE WIOGAN, HYDROGEN WIOGAN, OPEN FROM AN ALL HIS 19 P. M.

New York, Thursday, December 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that the silver badges heretofore used by the regular reporters of the New Youx HERALD have been recalled, and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the attaches of

THE MEWS.

EUROPK.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated

esterday evening, December 19. A Brussels journal says Marshal Bazaine has been ingovernment for Mexico.

Maximilian is spoken of in Austrian military circles a a suitable candidate for the crown of the home empire. universal suffrage plan of "Young Germany."

Prussia will command the reconstructed German army.

Prussia is to despatch a number of naval officers form ing a commission of inquiry to the United States. Count Biamarck is still invalided.

burg when en route to America, and charged with at

The new French army scheme is unpopular. Ex-United States Minister Bigelow is to have a public farewell dinner in Paris.

General Prim is reported to have re-entered Spair with a revolutionary design. The Croatian Diet has voted a government from Austria and Hungary.
Consols closed in London at 89% for money yesterday.

United States five twenties were at 71%.

The Liverpool cotton market was very active at the close, with large sales. Middling uplands fourteen five-CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday the House bills fixing the tim for the regular meeting of Congress and regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House in making a roll of mombers, were reported back by the Judiciary Commit stant amendments. A resolu ing to the establishment of governments by Congress over the Southern States in case the con amendment is rejected was introduced and laid on the table. A bill to equalize the national currency, provides that the notes of national banks shall be a the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel not exceeding \$1,000,000 worth of Treasury monthly during the coming year, and not ex-ceeding \$2,000,000 monthly during the year 1563, was referred to the Finance Committee. The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of pension agents by the President, amended by the House, was reported with additional amendments by the Judiciary Committee. resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of restricting the immis, ation of Chinese was adopted. Mr. Williams, who offered the resolution, said the Chinese were coming to the Pacific coast in large numbers, and new facility for their immigration have recently been made, and as they maintain their attachment to their former govern meat it was time Congress should give the subject some attention. The bill for the admission of Nebraska came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Roward, of Michigan, took the floor in advocacy of the bill and in opposition ! the inepartial suffrage amendment of Mr. Brown. He was followed by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in opposition to the bill and amendment, and after several attempts to adjourn, which were defeated, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cowan, that the people of Nebraska shall owe a paramount allegiance to the United States, &c., which was disagreed to. Several more attempts were made to adjourn and finally, at twenty minutes past fix o'clock, an adjournment took

piace without further action on the bill.

In the House the Senate, amendments to the Desciency for the construction of a military read from Dallas to Fort Bolse, was passed. A bill permitting the Legisla-tures of Illinois, Arkaness, Louisiana and Tennessee to lease mineral lands for school purposes for fifteen years, was amended so as not to apply to any of the late rebe States, and passed. The appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. The words "Clerk of Pardons," were stricken from the bill. Mr. Schooled said he had learned that all the pardons sent South were marked "\$300." and that sum was coffected on each one of them. A sharp debate ensue on removals from office for political purposes, in considering an amendment to withhold pay from appointed in the Internal Revenue Department until confirmed by the Senate. The amendment, modified by excepting those appointed during the recess to fill vacancies, was adopted, with a general understanding that to-day will he devoted to general debate. The House adjourned at

THE CITY.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met pesterday, and the reward of one thousand dollars heretofore offered for the arrest of incendiaries was continued, by resolution,

for six months. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reports that during the e ok suding December 15 four hundred and thirty-Courty-mine in Brooklyn, showing a marked decrease in the initer, and an increase in the former of forty-eight destine, attributable messiv to accidents. The Registrar, its absolute to the recent diseasers from the use of kerosees, levilike that a later generation and wiser laws will hold the people and laws of our day guilty of homicide. In the arrest configurations by gross carelesences las work twenty one persons in all met their death.

he sailer, acother of the victims of the Compton Rosse dieseter, dust yesterday. No new facts in relation to the outer of the burning were eligited at the investiga-

hich with he continued this morning. States required to make un three-fourths of all

yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of incendiarism, adding that in their judgment the evidence pointed at Kane and Shehan as the guilty parties. Kane and Shehan have both been arrested.

Early this morning the premises No. 79 Elizabeth street, a tenement house, were discovered on fire, and, dihough the flames were promptly suppressed by the bremen, eight families who were living there had a narrow escape from sufficiation, and one child is reported

was continued in the Brooklyn Court of Over and Tarrainer yesterday. The principal witness examined was Edward Pau, who was in prison with Viele and Pellicer for the purpose of writing down what they might say regarding the murder. The trial will be continued this

Conrad Neifendorf and Charles Lebal4 were yesterds ound guilty, in the United States Circuit Court, of passing counterfeit United States currency, and were nanded till Saterday next, when they will be brought up

In the General Sessions yesterday John J. Sinnott was convicted of the crime of rape, the victim being sittle girl aged six years. Recorder Hackett sentenced im to the State Prison for twenty years.

The fine steamship C. W. Lord, Captain Ward, belongim to the State Pri

ng to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, will sail this afterno rom pler 20 East river for Galveston, Texas. The C. W. Lord takes the place of the A. J. Ingersoll, which has

The stock market was somewhat unsettled yesterday out closed steady at a slight advance. Gold was heavy

and closed at 136% a 137.

Only a moderate business was transacted in comtially changed, save in a few instances. Coffee was and more active. Cotton was active and higher On 'Change flour, though quiet, was without decided change. Wheat was heavy, while corn declined lo Oats were unchanged. Pork was moderately active and lower. Beef and lard were heavy. Freights were dull. Whiskey was nominally unchanged. Petroleum was dull and heavy. MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports from Florida state that officers and soldiers and sivilians from the North are subjected to many persecutions and annoyances on the part of the civil authoriries. The municipal authorities have frequently arrested when they were going no faster than a canter; and made no answer. Foster then ordered him to cease dan to know if he had done right. Sheridan referred the maker to the President, who directed that the civil authorities should not be interfered with. Various ju-

Despatches from Jefferson City (Mo.) state that on the epresentations of citizens of Jackson county, Governor Fletcher has ordered the troops in that county to be withdrawn and stationed in Lafayette county, where the bushwhackers are still rampant.

Chase, in Washington, for a writ of habeas corpus in the plicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The trial of Madden was continued at Sweetaburg yes terday. The day was almost entirely consumed in hearing the opinion of the Judge on the right of the prisoner to challenge the jury after having pleaded to his ient. The testimony of a few witnesses was taken. The Western delegations arrived at Toronio vesterday and were entertained in the evening by the muni-

cipal authorities at a grand banquot.

The Connecticut Democratic State Comm called a State Convention, to meet at New Haven on January 8, to consider the revolutionary acts of the present radical Congress, and the propriety of recom-mending a national convention with reference to the ame subject.

L. L., early yestersiay morning. She had one hundred and fifty passengers aboard, but no lives were lost. Wrecking vessels have been despatched to her assistance, and she is in no danger if the fair weather con-

The Millitary Commission for the trial of Dr. Watson, The Military commission for the trial of the weeks, who killed a negro in Rockbridge county, Va., assembled in Richmond yesterday, and adjourned, not being quite ready. The Judge of the Circuit Court issued a writ of habeas corpus for the appearance of Watson, and served it on General Schofield, who, however, disregarded it, and the matter is still pending.

An express train from Fenton to Oli city was thrown

into the river yesterday, and several of the passengers are reported to have been burned by one of the taking fire. A fire in Philadelphia yesterday destroyed several

large warehouses on North Broad street, the loss amounting to \$76,000. James Rolston, who was doing business in one of the houses, is supposed to have perished in the flames.

A woman seventy years of age, named Overackerl, was burned to death in a house in the town of Lagra Duchess county, N. Y., on Tuesday.

The Late Decision of the Supreme Court on Military Trials During the War.

In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last, upon an appeal in the case of Milligan, Bowles and Hersey (Sons of Liberty), tried in Indiana as treasonable consnirs tors by a military commission during the war, it was decided that said military commission had no constitutional authority to try and punish a citizen of Indiana, not in the military or naval service, for an offence committed in the State of Indiana, where the ordinary courts of justice were open and undisturbed in the exercise of their functions. This decision, an official report of which we await from the Court, covers all those cases of the arrest, trial and punishment by the federal military authorities in the loyal States during the rebellion, and will probably give rise to numerous prosecutions for damages by individuals who have suffered from such military arrests and punishments.

This decision is the law from the final judicial tribunal of the country, and it must be so recognized. But a copperhead journal, in its rejoicings over this result, throws out a hint or two which may possibly bring up in Congress before long the question of the reconstruction of the Supreme Court itself. The bints thrown out are these: that the Court. after this righteous decision, may set aside the legislation of Congress if it shall assume to act on the hypothesis that a ratification of the pending constitutional amendment by threefourths of the represented States is sufficient to make it part of the constitution; that "if Congress undertakes to degrade States Into Territories its measures will be stranded on the same barrier," and that "if Congress undertakes to resist the judgments of the Supreme Court the Commander-in-Chief of the Army (President Johnson) will have some

duties to perform in such a conjuncture." This is a hint of a possible conflict between King and Parliament. We apprehend nothing of the kind. But let us suppose that a majority of the Supreme Court are men established in the old democratic theory of the constitution, which culminated in the Dred Scott decisionsurely there is reason for Congress to look well to this court before it proceeds another step in Southern reconstruction. Supreme Court judges are but men, and on political questions are apt, like other men, to shape their opinions of the law to their fixed political notions. If, therefore, we still have a unjority to the Supreme Court of the old democratic school of Judge Taney, we have no security for the future that even the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery will stand; for if the doctrine is not sound that three-fourths of the amendment part of the supreme lay, it is void from the fact that a number of the Southern

the States were reduced to the ratification in an irregular way and by federal compulsion on the part of President Johnson, in his exercise of the discretion of a conqueror.

The decision in the Indiana case may be ecording to the strict letter of the constitution; but in adhering to this strict letter we must go back to President Buchanan's decision-that he could find no authority in the constitution to interfere with a seceding State. We must go back to the Dred Scott decision, and fall in with the Chicago platform-that the war for the Union was a failure and illegal and void. We held, however, that the war, that last appeal of kings and peoples, has resulted in a great revolution, superseding the constitution as it was, and demanding from the results of the war and from the sovereign voice of the people victorious in the war a new interpretation and a new departure even by the Supreme Court. It is in this view, from the Indiana decision, ignoring the vital necessities of the government during the rebellion, that a reconstruction of the Supreme Court adapted to the paramount decisions of the war looms up into bold relief as a question of vital importance. In trespassng upon the issues decided by the war the Court may be faithful to the letter of the constitution as it was; but it is assuming a jurisdiction over the superior tribunal of the war, which was an appeal from the constitution to the sword.

But still the constitution, as if its framer and foreseen this difficulty, provides the remedy. There shall be one supreme court and such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The constitution establishes the Supreme Court and provides that its judges shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and coneent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices during good behavior; but the number of these judges is left to the discretion of Congress. Thus, by increasing or diminishing the numb of the judges, the Court may be reconstructed In conformity with the supreme decisions of the war. In any event, it may be inferred that a court largely composed of judges handed down from Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, and having little or nothing to do with the war, and still living in the atmosphere of the Dred Scott decision, is not adapted to meet the issues decided by the war, nor the demands of the great revolution under which the sovereign people of the United States regard that Dred Scott decision as a mark of empiric shame and disgrace. As the Court now stands, away behind the war, we hold that there is good reason to fear that its judgments vet to come in regard to the doings of Congress, during and since the war, including the abolition of slavery and the creation of our present national debt, if not provided for in season, may result in a new chapter of troubles and disasters to the country.

THE NEW HEADS OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

The new heads of the city departments are,

for the most part, a very decided improve ment upon their predecessors, and will be found in perfect harmony with the State Legislature in any effort that may be made to establish a system which shall secure an honest administration of the city government. General Charles G. Halpine, so well known as "Miles O'Rellly," who enters upon the discharge of the duties of Register on the 1st of January, stands at the head of his party in the city both as having won a great victory at the polls and as being a pioneer in the reform movement. He will have every incentive to discharge his official trust with fidelity, and will bring to the position ability of no ordinary character. Mr. Richard B. Connolly, a shrewd, accurate man of business, has a good reputation to sustain and is resolved that his administration shall redeem the character of the Comptroller's ffice. He will act cordially with the Legisature in all matters of city reform, and will use the power of his office to purity all the other departments, and especially to place an immediate check upon the operations of the non Council and the Board of Supervisors Mr. George W. McLean, the Street Commissioner, will disappoint the expectations of those, if any, who may suppose that he will perpetuate the abuses of that department. Unless we are greatly mistaken, there will be a general clearing out of the concern. Mr. McLean did not seek the position he has attained; but now that he has been placed in it he will prove himself a reformer in fact as well as in name. He has a great field before him; for no department of the city government has been so foul with corruption as that over which he now presides. He will speedily make a clearance of all those political loafers who have been hanging upon the office at the city's expense without having any duties to perform. The nomination made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, is an unfortunate one. Mr. John J. Bradley might have made a very good inspector of hacks, but will make a very poor presiding officer of the Croton Aqueduct Department. But he has not yet obtained possession of the office, and if his appointment should lead to any extended litigation the Legislature may step in and settle the dispute in a summary manner. Upon the whole, the city is to be congratulated on the changes that have occurred.

CAN THERE ANY GOOD THING COME OUT OF JERSEY !- Come and see, was Philip's reply to Nathaniel's somewhat similar question. And surely ours must be answered by an emphatic yes, now that we have seen a member of the New Jersey Legislature convicted of selling his vote sentenced to imprisonment for onyear and precluded forever from holding office This, indeed, is something good out of Jersey But another question arises. Will such Jersey lightning be imported here? If so, more than one single victim must begin to see snakes already and tremble with apprehension. It would strike down so many, we fear, that our legislative halls would become as gloomily vacant as Tom Moore's famous "Banquet Hall Descrited." If juries and judges of the State of New York should catch the infection of New Jersey's example it might be necessary to provide not one cell alone, but to enlarge State prisons and build half a dozen new peniten tiaries besides. In such an event our geographical notions might for a while be incom veniently confused; constituents, and partisu larly lobby members, might fail to find all their "honorable" representatives at the capital and even mistake Auburn or Sin Sing for Albany. But the right men would soon be found in their right places and bribery and corruption would disappear.

The Washington correspondents of the Northern and Western press are just now employed in filling the newspapers with glowing accounts of the present prosperity and future prospects of the Tehuantepec Transit Company, founded upon the famous new grant of the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantence, in Southern Mexico, bearing the official seal of Juarez, the President of the Mexican republic. We have already given some account of this high sounding and attractive speculation, and a letter from a special Washington correspondent in to-day's HERALD adds some interesting details to our prior statement and furnishes a graphic picture of the means by which the distinguished diplomats of the national capital contrive to keep the game going and to raise the means wherewith to pay their bar bills and discharge their obligations to their washerwomen, harbers and bootblacks.

The story of this new Tehuantepeo grant is

told in a few words. As President of the Mexican republic, Juarez, in 1860, made a grant of the route across the Isthmus to the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company, who were limited to seven years from April, 1862, in which to build the road, providing "civil war or other controlling causes" should not interrupt the work. This grant, it is clear, is still in existence and valid, so far at least as the authority of Juarez to make any grant at all is concerned. But some months ago it entered into the fertile brain of some Washington speculators that if a new Tehnantepec grant could be secured it might serve as a basis upon which to build up a fortune, on the old principle that dupes never die out and that there are as good fish in the sea as were ever taken out of it. A clerk in the State Department named Larentrie, with Caleb Cushing, General Ewing and others, became interested in the speculation, and Larentrie was posted off to Chihuabua to obtain the signature of Juarez to a decree drawn by Romero, conferring the grant upon the new company. He returned with the document duly executed, and immediately the speculators set to work to turn their parchment into something more substantial. The whole affair is bogus from beginning to end, and partakes of the character of the sale of Lower California to Ben Butler and other honorable adventurers. It was concected as a means of raising funds out of the credulous for the support of the Mexican mission at Washington, and the enrichment of those who were in the "ring." As a grant it is so much waste paper, under any consideration; for if any grant at all from Juarez should be good. the old grant supersedes the new. The only real value of the stock is to be measured by the weight of the paper upon which it is printed. But, worthless as it is, this stock has been used to influence the correspondents of New York and other papers. It has not sold well on Wall street, and it needs bolstering up. So a liberal amount of it has been distributed among the Washington correspondents of the press, who have been required as an equivalent for their supposed windfalls-which are in fact nothing but trash-to write up the new Tehuantepec grant in their own papers and to influence the good natured correspondents of other journals, who might be otherwise unapproachable. The HERALD has not escaped the effect of the latter condition. But we now give warning that our columns have been used to puff up this bogus, Jeremy Diddler specula tion for the last time, and we advise our cor respondents at Washington, who are usually careful and intelligent, to take care how they suffer themselves to be humburged in the

THE BOHEMIAN FUSS ABOUT THE ACADEMY or Music.—There is a great hubbub going on in various quarters about the alleged insecurity of the revived Academy of Music, arising out of Recorder Hackett's charge to the Grand Jury concerning it and other unsafe theatres and buildings, and District Attorney Hall's recommendation to that body to defer action in the matter. Hence the Grand Jury are in trouble about it : Oakey Hall is in trouble : the copperhead papers are in a fume; the Bohemians are whining; Maretzek is in sore distress; the directors of the Academy are indignant, demonstrative and remonstrative, and the opera girls are in tears. Out of the depths of their trouble they all cry out that the cause of the calamity is the failure of the establishment in question to advertise in the New York Herald. But they are quite mistaken. We don't know anything at all about the fuss, nor the cause of it; but if they want to know what a good sound building is we invite the Recorder and his whole court, the Grand Jury, with their secretary, chairman, waiters and bootblacks; Oakey Hall and the Court of Sessions, with all its clerks, criers and messengers, to visit the structure on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, known as the new HERALD building. We als extend our invitation to Max Maretzek, and all his singers, corps de ballet, musicians and lager beer Bohemians, together with Mr. Kingsland and the full Board of Directors. We will put them into the charge of Mr. Kellum. the architect-a most polite, gracious, compe tent and excellent gentleman-and we advise Maretzek to take a lesson from him in courtesy and good manners. There they will see a building composed entirely of iren and marble, indestructible by fire or earthquakes-a building girt together like an iron ship, which no storm can shake nor fire penetrate. Then let them take pattern by this structure and build a theatre like it, and the safety of the public will be fully secured. Neither recorders nor grand juries can assail it. No audience-even a Ristori audience-need be afraid of fire while they are within its iron-bound walls. We do not know whether Recorder Hackett intended to include the New Bowery theatre in his charge to the Grand Jury; but we presume he did, as that building was notoclously shaky. But it has been taken out of the hands of the law courts now. It has been indicted, condemned and excented by the direful conflagration of Tuesday evening, which only escaped involving a horrible hu-

future.

added her voice for separate ada in the utterances hitherto given from Hungary.

France is arming—arming all the time and of ber looking sharply into the condition frontier fortresses-and it is asserted in more than one quarter that all the recent exchange " of expression between France and Italy dia not refer to Rome, but that some had for their purpose the prevention of the disbanding of the Italian army. The war of the past summer did not settle Europe, but only stirred it up.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF

THE PRESIDENT.-Wendell Phillips, the most

honest and the most able of the radicals, will give in this week's anti-slavery organ his views on the question of the impeachment of the President. Of course Phillips favors impeachment, and he sets forth his reasons in a quaint and straightforward manner. He believes that three-fourths of the people are on his side and that the House of Representatives would vote with him, three to ene; but he concedes that certain conservative Senators-men who have never outgrown their education in the timid policy of the old whig party, and who still retain relations with the President which it would be flattery to call equivocal," would defeat the conviction in the Senate. But what of that? He is for trying it on, nevertheless; in the anticipation that on the mere sound of the thunde of impeachment, "Wade Hampton, even, may come to his knees, and coward brutes like Mayor Monroe will surely get to theirs." He believes, also, that it would serve to check the usurpations and corruptions of the National Executive, which he regards as having been on the increase through the terms of Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, poor Pierce and the Old Public Functionary, until the augmented servility and baseness of each" has made his predecessor appear comparatively decent. So let us have the impeachment, says the belligerent Phillips, and if the Senate refuses to convict the "asurper," the House will at least enjoy the satisfaction of talking about him and busing him to their hearts' centent. Of the sort of talk in which the radical representatives would indulge Phillips himself supplies us with a specimen when he calls the President a "usurper with bloody and unclean hands" and "ruthless trampler on helpless millions" who, when "thirsting for loyal blood" in Baltimore, was sent "banked and cowed back to his lair." There, that will do! We question whether the people would wish to indulge in the proposed luxury for the sake of listening to such rhetoric as this, especially when Phillips and his friends can roll it off for us by the column any day without the use of a slang dictionary and without the solemn form of an impeachment before the highest tribunal of the nation.

FEMALE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.-It seems that the Secretary of the Treasury has assured the ladies employed in his department that he has no intention of dispensing with their services in toto, as had been reported, but will confine himself to such a reduction of force as the contraction of Treasury business may render necessary. He furthermore expressed himself in his last report satisfied with the work done by the female employes. It is perhaps well that the discharge of these women should not have occurred just now; for it would result in a great deal of distress during the winter season by leaving so many females in Washington without means of livelihood. We have no doubt that the business of the department is conducted as well, as honestly, and, perhaps, more economically by females in their several branches, as by male clerks. It is mooted in Congress to give the preference of employment in the departments to the widows and daughters of soldiers, which is a most commendable intention.

MARINE DISASTER.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Ship General McClellan Ashere off Patchogue, L. I. Medroud, L. I., Dec. 19, 1856.

At five o'clock this morping the ship General McClelfrom Fire Island light, having one hundred and fifty passengers on board. Fifty tons of pig lead were thrown overboard, and the vessel, consider No lives have been lost, and the captain will not allow

The Coast Wrecking Company's vessels have been despatched to her assistance, in charge of Captain Young,

the assistant general agent.

The ship lies on the outer edge of the outer bar uninjured, and is in no danger unless a storm ensues. Her position is broadside to the beach, in a good condition.

position is broadside to the beach, in a good condition. She has made no water, and if the assistance of steam tugs had arrived she would have been got off to-night at high water, as she was lifting from the sax.

A pilot is on board, but the ship was not under his charge on account of a disagreement of the off-shore pilotage. On grounding rockets were sent up as signals of distrees, and surfmen assembled at the boat hourse and offered assistance, but none was required.

The steamer Chamberlain and the wreeking schooner Johnson are expected every moment from New York. The weather is clear and the sea caim.

The McClellain is neventeen hundred tons budgen, and draws twenty feet of water. She has an assorted cargo.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE OHIO RIVER.

LOCUSYMAE, Dec. 19, 1866.
The steamboat Argonaut No. 2, from St. Louis, heavily leaded, this meroing, about ten o'clock, ran into the slate back just below the falls and sunk to ber boiles deck. She is owned and insured in Pittsburg.

BAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Car Throws from the Track on the Cincinnational Indinonpolis Road—One Man Killed.

The baggage car of the Chicago oxpress leaving here last evening, via Indianapolis, was thrown from the track when a few miles this side of Lafeyette, Ind., killing Joseph Thomas, the American Express measurer, and slightly injuring the baggage master. No other casus ties are apported. The cause of accident is unknown.

Accident in Pennsylvania.

The express train bound from Feuton to this place met with an accident this morning by several of the care being thrown into the river. One of the forward care, it is reported, afterwards took fire, whereby several of the inmates were considerably burned.

THE BROADWAY AFRIAL BRIDGE.

an stricle published in the Hilland a few days ago on the subject of official extravagance, among other items enumerated as being rather irregular was the sum of \$87.50 for salary, during the months of July and August, for the Inspector of Aerial Bridge. The article alluded to has called forth a very elaborate letter from Alderman Charles E. Loew, Chairman of the Committee on the Broadway Bridges, who goes into the details of the subject showing the progress of the affair, and that the bridge is not a myth nor the Inspectorship a sincerce. Alderman Loew concludes his communication in these

which only escaped involving a horrible human sacrifice by the providential circumstance that its destruction was not deferred two hours later.

Trouble Ahrad in Europe.—North Germany decides to be democratic and choose her parliament by universal suffrage—giving her adhesion, of course, to the military supremacy of Prussia. Thus, the ancient aristocracies of Central Europe go down forever. The Austrian Empire is in a fair way to be rent assunder by the unortion of State cight. Grostia has just bridge.

AMUSEMENTS

Stadt theatre, made her first appearance at this house last evening. Miss Schmitz, whose rôles are technically known as soubrette parte, is an actress of ability. He forte has in the delineation of light comedy characters, rather than in the embediment of powerful or romanic nos, but her delivery is fluent and her bearing graceful. The e-modiment of Therase Krones gave her an ample opportunity for the display of many advantages, and at , success achieved was flutting in the extreme. The play itself in well known. It is a story of love and self sacri, Ce, in which the heroine is an actress, and the subsidiary characters app beings of the histitonic world. It will suffice to say that the piece was well performed, it being impe while to bestow other than general commendation upon the thirty-seven artister included in the

Thalla. Theatre.

An enjoyable programme was presented at this establishment last evening. Der Sahn auf Raisen, a two aci comedy, rehearsed the adventures of a wayward son who, having extorted from his parents permis resolution, and, becoming on unored of a little cousing a determines upon marrying the maid and remaining a home. This neatly written little sketch was well performed by Mesars, Venziawsky, Po. Nor, Kruger and Ahlfeld and Mmes. Riedel and Koch. We would, however, caulion the last named lady against hadinging in large-ter, which should be the exclusive pr. wilege of the audience. Dector Peschke, a very amu. Nog farce, coalcided the entertainment. travel over the Continent, auddenly takes a different

Steinway Hall-Wednesday Popular Concert and Pease and Severini Matinee. The sixth Wednesday popular concert at this favorite hall last evening offered rare attractions to the large au-dience assembled there. The Cecilian choir, with Mas-ters Coker and Toedt at their head, sang the following from Elijah; "There, Round About the Starry Throne," "We're all Noddia'," The Flag of Our Union, and a madrigal by Moriey. The Augel Trio was sung by Mas matrigal by Moriey. The Angel Trio was sung by Masters Toodt, Cokor and Bourne. Master Toodt sang "Hear
ya, Israel," from Elijah, and Master Richard Coker sang
Gound's barcarolle, Voulet Vous Aller, Le Romeo, Bellini
and a ballad by Gugliemo. Messra, Pease and Colby
were the pianista, and Messra, Thatcher, Campbell and
Bartiett the other vocal soloists. Master Coker's voice
was in its beat condition last night, and, with young
Toed's beautiful soprane, it was worthy to lead such an
amirishle body of young artiste as Dr. Cutler's choir.
The programme was successfully carried out, and chorus,
orchestra and organ combined to render it with grandeur
and affect.

and effect.

Mr. Pease at his third morning concert yesterday played a very protty and showy arrangement of the Guarde' Waltz, arranged by himself for two planes, Mr. Colby played the secundo part with his accustomed skill. Mr. Pease in his compositions has shown a great deal of talent, and is entitled to much praise for the use he makes of it. Signor Severini sang a duet from L'Elicire d'Amore with a lady amateur who possesses the voices and school of a thorough artist. The andisince was small, but evidently appreciative. Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, will appear for the last time this evening at Stoinway Hall.

Miss Lucoste's Dramatic Recitals.
The sixth of a series of dramatic recitals given by
Miss A. Lacoste, the youthful American tragedienne, took place last evening at her residence before a select coterie of friends. Miss Lacoete was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jamison, and rendered Medea in a manner Mrs. W. L. Jamison, and rendered Modes in a manner which elicited frequent plaudits from the company present. Alexander's Feast, from Drydes, and the last scene from Leah the Forsaken, in which Miss Lacosts austained the character of Deborah, a rôle with which ahe seemed much more farmillar than with the preceding recitations, were the closing efforts of the enterlast-

ing were as lively and as well received by a large audi-ience as they usually are. Mr. Leon was suffering from recent indisposition, but acquitted himself very credita-bly. Sam Price, a fine and truthful delineater of the mischievous and iraschle negro, with Noise Seymour, Johnny Allen and the ever welcome George Christy, were neculiarly happy in their various comicalities.

Tony Pastor's Opera House. The diversity of the entertainments produced at this stablishment have earned for it a popularity which the manager seems determined to maintain by the constan duced cannot lay claim to any very brilliant dramatic talent, yet they please the audience, and as their success in that particular is unequivocal, little more need be said of them. Last night a very good programme was presented, and it is sufficient to remark the ballet was graceful and pleasing without being offensive to delicacy, and the negro delineations as humorous as could be de-

This popular place of resort was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity, nor is this to be wondered at when one glances at the large list of novelties offered at this house. The bill for this week is replete with new and attractive sensations, not the least of which is Signer Martini Chiriski, the renowned juggier, who appears nightly in his great balance act upon the figing wire. The performance last evening concluded with the Irish drama entitled "The White Boys of Ireland, or Galway in '90."

San Francisco Minstrela A full house greated the performances at this popular place of entertainment last evening. The management of the establishment seem to understand the art of catering to the taste and demands of the public, and vary the programme nightly with a choice selection of pleasing ballads and excellent jokes. Many of the latter are quite new and original, and elicit round after round of well deserved and heartily tendered applause.

The proprietor of this popular place of amusement seems to be successful in pleasing the public taste, if one may judge by the delighted crowds who nightly gather to enjoy the carnival of fun and jolity which is presented to them. The programme for last evening was well sciected, and received the full approbation of those who witnessed it, the "opening chorus" and "Beautiful Sea" being especially encored; the whole performance closing with the Shadow Pantomime, which is again brought forward, with entirely new tricks.

Budworth's Opera House.

A very fine bill was presented at this house last eyeming before an andience which, though not numerous, ing before an andience which, though not numerous, was of the most respectable class. The comitalities of the Budworths and the dancing and instrumentation of the rest of the company made up a very entertaining and highly reliefed performance. J. H. Budworth's imitations of prominent actors still remain a popular feature of the substrainment, and, with several new acts of remarkable comicality, give complete unifaction to the patrons of the Opera House.

AN AGED WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

A beart rending affair occurred in the town of La Grange, Dutchess county, on Tuesday, the particulars of which are as follows:—An elderly lady named Poggy Overacker, of the above town, has been for some time laboring under an attack of paralysis being unable either laboring under an attack of paralysis being unable either to sheak or more about. On the day in question she was seated in front of a wood fire in a room at the rasidence of Martin B. Overacker, when a spark from the fire ignited her clothing. Being unable to give any alarm, the poor creature sat there mable to move and in a short time was burned to a crisp. The smoke escaping through the crevices of the door and windows attracted the attention of some of the household, when they rushed into the room, and immediately became aware of the terrible occurrence. They had left the poor woman but a short time previous, having made it their business to watch her as closely as possible. The affair has created profound regret throughout the castoring part of the county. Mrs. Overacker was upwards of soventy years of age.

NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

BINGH ARTON, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1886. The trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylu held a meeting at the asylom this morning at eleven-o'clock, Dr. Willard t'arker presiding. The special com-mittee to which was referred the investigation of all the mittee to which was referred the investigation of all the financial affairs of the institution from its organization to September I, 1886, reported through their chairman, Mr. Peter Stanforth, that there had been expended by the institution 2401,635 29, and that the accounts of the asylum were correct, with the exception of two cents on which a balance was forced. The committee appointed July 10, 1866, to whom was referred the subject of investigating any charges that might be filed in writing with them against any officer of the saylum, by any trustee or responsible person, reported through their chairman, Reuben H, Walvorth, by sifiasvit, that we charges had ever been flied with them or made to any of the committee against any officer of the asylum.

MARINE UNCERWRITERS IN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Cancard, Dec. 19, 1896.

A convention of the carrine underwriters is being held here. It is minered by about one hundred helegates. The seadon is accret, but it is stated outside that the Convention will determine to effive for a more priced organization of the different companies than has hitherto been effected, in order that a uniform schedule of rates about the determined on and adhered to. The Convention had a bacquet at the Sherman House last night.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS

The Democratic State Committee of Conjunctions have called a State Convention of ten delegates from each town, to meet at New Haven on January 8, to consider the revolutionary acts of the present radical Conference and the property of recommending a national expense.